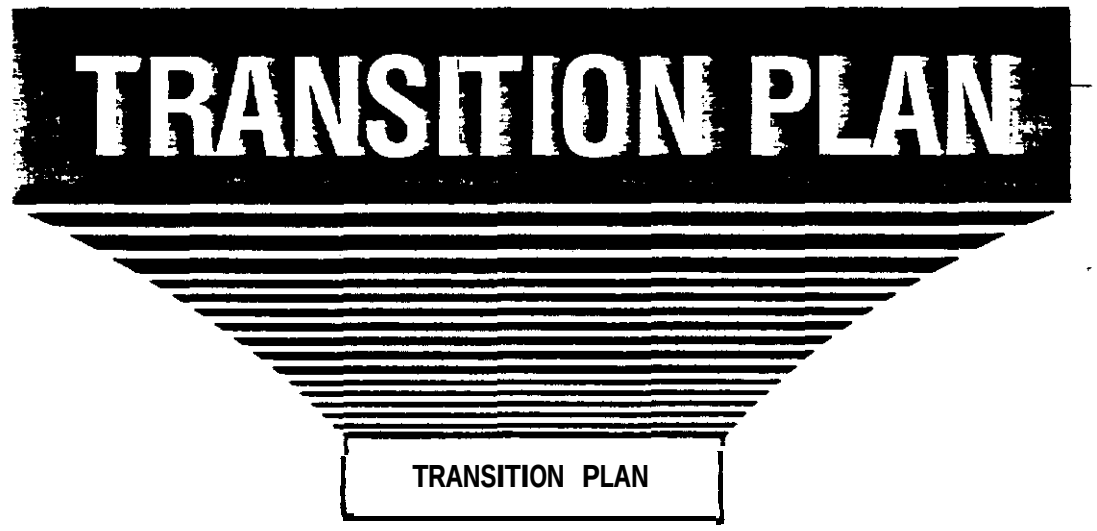

TRANSITION PLAN
TRANSITION PLAN

CHAPTER 6

INTRODUCTION FOR TRANSITION PLAN CRITICAL PATH TEMPLATE

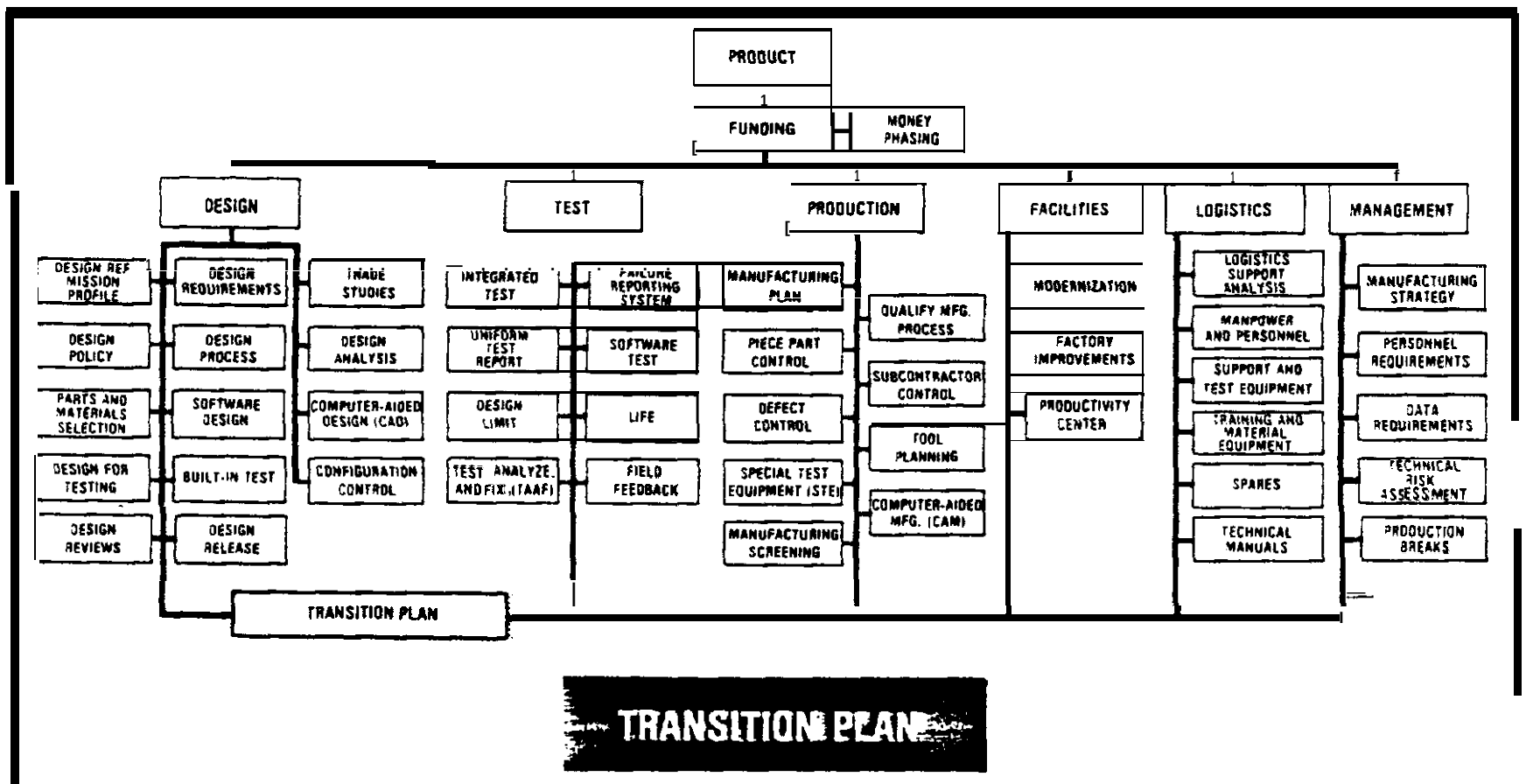
The fundamental purpose of the transition plan is to provide the integration methodology that will tie together the application of templates within the context of the industrial process. To this end, it should be viewed not as a management procedure but as a technical evaluation tool.

This evaluation process begins first by mmprehending fully the technical requirements of the product and, with that understanding, preparing a contractor transition plan (Government-required and-funded) at the start of engineering development. The outlines for reducing risk, contained in the preceding templates, form the basis upon which the transition plan is developed along with the means by which design readiness and maturity, test readiness and maturity, and manufacturing readiness and maturity are assessed continuously for the build-up of risk.

An additional ingredient of the transition plan is provision of the means and explanation of the procedures that clearly delineate the timing of the engineering disciplines, criteria that are to be satisfied while carrying out each discipline, data required to assess the criteria, and the significant risk-driving relationships between the templates contained in this document.

The final objective of the transition plan is to provide visibility on how well the template generated actions for reducing risk are being executed. Therefore, progress reports should be compared regularly against the transition plan.

TEMPLATE



TRANSITION PLAN

AREA OF RISK

In the past, a lack of formal transition planning has contributed significantly to the problems encountered in the transition from development to production. One of the major causes has been a Government/industry attitude that the performance parameters must be achieved during engineering development before expending funds to achieve production objectives. While there were a number of milestone-oriented Government requirements during the development phase and before the. start of production, these were really stand-alone requirements generally used to verify the design's performance goals or as negotiation materials not having a smooth transition as an end objective.

OUTLINE FOR REDUCING RISK

- Formal Government policies and specified contractual requirements that lay the groundwork for planning, programing, and executing specific actions during the development phase to ensure a smooth and successful transition to production are set forth in DoD Directive 4245.6 (reference (h)) and DoD Directive 4245.7 (reference (i)).

- The Government program manager is required to fund and execute a contractor-developed transition plan, initially prepared no later than the start of engineering development and continually updated until rate production is achieved.

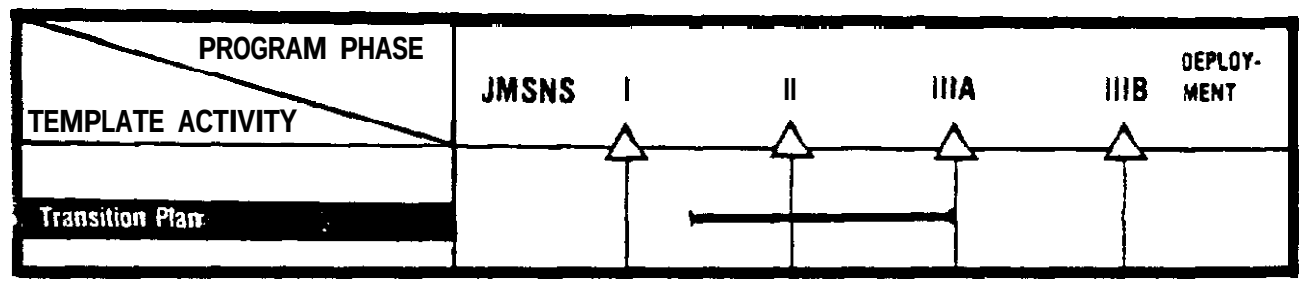
- A sample transition plan outline includes, but is not limited to, consideration of all templates in this Manual. The transition plan integrates the design, test, and manufacturing activities in order to reduce data requirements, duplication of effort, costs, and schedule. It identifies, for example, test and manufacturing issues that impact design, and design issues that affect test and manufacturing. The transition plan is a major means of implementing the manufacturing strategy described in one of the management templates.

- Development contracts contain the requirement for a formal design-to-unit production cost program and provisions for proof of manufacturing methods and processes. Funding is provided to the contractors for these areas of activity.

- The contractor's approach to obtaining both **producibility in the design and an** effective transition from development to production is solicited in the R FP and weighted heavily in source selection.

- Formal production readiness reviews (PRRs) areconducted jointly by the customer and the contractor during the development effort and completed before the production decision. Participants in these reviews are qualified and experienced both in technical aspects of the product and the manufacturing processes proposed to produce it. PRRs, properly staffed and conducted, will result in both Government and contractor benefits. Government policy and procedures on conducting PRRs are contained in DoD Instruction 5000.38 (reference (j)).

TIMELINE



A transition plan, which is a comprehensive management plan describing all production-related activities that must be accomplished during design, test, and low rate initial production, is needed to ensure a smooth transition from development to full rate production. To be effective, the transition plan should be available before the start of FSD and updated regularly so that low rate production can be initiated at minimal risk.

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